

No. 4562 | **CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.**
For one inch and under, 25.; and 12. for every additional inch for each insertion.

5—Silver watch
5—Silver watch, 045
13—Silver watch and gold bracelet
13—4 table spoons, 1 sauce ladle, 5 teaspoons, 1 salt spoon, 1 dessert spoon
Also, a great number of Pledges under \$5.
3 Crockery

with the argument that the colony legislative Council, and that it was the

of both houses of Parliament to make
legislation a free and uninfluenced one

the rev. gentleman then by a series of extracts from a History of the American Colonies, by the Rev. Charles C. Smith, between the policy of the British Government and the interests of the various provinces, and that persisted in by the Colonial Government with regard to the American Colonies. The instances of New York, New Jersey, and New Hampshire were cited to show the grievance of the American colonies was the same, and to permit the popular representation, and the second influence of the Crown, while the second was the attempt to establish a Governor-General of the Colonies. The Americans related both these attempts in the most decisive manner. An attempt had been made here, had in fact been passed by the hon. member for West Canada, that the Governor of these colonies should be paid out of at English funds. Such a system would tend to degrade the whole nation. It would be to make the Governor of the colony the pauper, the pensioner, the spy of the Home Government, and the Governor of the colony would receive a salary at all, let the colony be poor and thus possess some authority and control over him. The same historian from whom he had before quoted, said, that the Royal Government of the Colonies did much mischief by misrepresenting for their own purposes and those of their employers the opinions of the colonists in the despatches they sent home, and he would ask them if they had not some views on the subject as regards to themselves. Let them remember the case of the Circular Quay anti-transportation meeting, and answer. (Cheers.) The honorable member then called on the hon. member for Sydney (Mr. McEwen) to read the following resolution, viz.:—That he had framed a set of resolutions for the amendment of the Electoral Act, which he intended to have introduced last session, and on conferring with his friends they agreed to amend the resolutions, and to support the amendments, and therefore he thought it expedient to withdraw them. If he (Mr. Lang) had been in the Council, he certainly would have brought them forward, in order to show the views of the hon. member, and to show they would rely. It was therefore necessary under these circumstances, that they should have an answer to the argument that the Legislature of the colony was the voice of the colony, and that the Government of the colony gave sanction to the system of nomination, to the system of arbitrary taxation, and to the usurpation of their representative rights by the Elec-

two members; and the county of C containing 72000 inhabitants, only re

lied it the friends of the colony two and a half years ago offered to such an expression of public opinion, they would by this time have had, both possessing an elective constitution, for all that, a more efficacious of assimilating the constitution of the colonies, in outward forms at least, as nearly that of Great Britain as possible. It would point out how such a legislature would be able to carry out practice. Supposing that the House Representatives should consist of twenty-five members, which, in his opinion, would be sufficient. This would give them the same very good substitutes throughout the country. Now, the colony of New South Wales in two years as the parent country did seven, two years would be a proper period the duration of the legislature. The Senate would consist of fifteen members, sitting for three years, who would be elected by the

hood, or who was familiar with the
of Scotland, would at once say with

could be infused which had passed through the refining ordeal of popular election, public opinion would be maintained, and the people would be made to feel the responsibility of their action, (hear, hear.) Such a form of government would work well, and would perpetuate their connection with the parent state, so that, as it was desirable that such a connection should be maintained, they should advocate extensive measures of constitutional reform were, in fact, the true ends of peace and of British connection, while those who sought to maintain things as they were, and thus to bring about a certain disruption were, in truth, revolutionists. (Cheers.) He would have no qualification for the members of such a legislature, but would qualify all persons who were in the Upper House. The people were the best judges as to the fitness of those who sought to

that the interest displayed in our work would induce the Government of

[illegible]

currency of the late Mr. Windeyer, pro
reduction of the salaries of the Cro

ly, of all England, but of all Europe, of all the world upon them, they would turn the justice they demanded, if they only could, as manfully, and secure the services of a sitting room, and a dinner-table at a sitting room, and a dinner-table at a sitting room, (Cheese). He would trouble them no other, except by a few words in conclusion, the Australian future. Their country was an increasing in extent and population till it reached the waters of the Pacific on the northern shores of this vast land, and passing these, would bring under the dominion of the Anglo-Saxon a region extending to the equator, and including the magnificent island of New Guinea, the northern extremity of Van Diemen's Land. This region is its extent and in the diversity of its resources, and in the diversity

have no confidence in a nominee L
for the disposal of their revenues. I

lowers of pence they must all exert themselves to secure, as a substantial foundation for their future prosperity, the possession of civil rights to the entire community. (Cheers.)

THE RESOLUTIONS were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. DEWHURST said: "That as it is extremely probable that Parliamentary proceedings involving the rights and interests of the people of this colony will be instituted by the Imperial Government, during the next session of the Parliament, in consequence of the proceedings of the deputation to Australia, and since, it is the opinion of this meeting that the resolutions should be forwarded to England, by some fit and proper person, duly authorized to advocate and support the same, the Imperial Government, and the Government of Great Britain, . . . There could be no more

country would be forgetful
of its interests if it did not protest

to the charge of a delegate whose advocacy they might and could be sure they represented, than by the despatches through which he had formerly served to carry erroneous statements respecting popular movements. (Hear, hear.)

The people of England, accustomed to look at political questions, could see readily the wisdom of bearing in mind that the bill had been prepared to assist the colonial delegates in such steps as he might determine upon the advantage of his constituents. Thousands in England and in Ireland would gladly have sent bands of men and women to Australia to seek a home in Australia, if there was a Legislative enactment enabling them to do so, and an outward pressure which could lead to the passing of such a measure would find ready aid and concurrence.

to assist them to a home if
they were anxiously waiting

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